

WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



"Which is the cheaper, the oyster shell lime at \$6 a ton or oyster shells at 5 cents a bushel to be burnt on the farm? When and how should the seed of cauliflower be sown here (coast section), and at what time would it be ready for market?" Oyster shell lime at \$6 a ton is pretty costly. The shells at 5 cents a bushel would be about \$1.25 a ton, and if you have plenty of wood and brush and labor it might pay better to burn the shells, or to get a power machine for grinding them. Where I live we get shells in cargoes for 2 cents a bushel for read-making, and at that price it would pay any one to put up a grinding machine and grind, not only for his own use, but for sale. Cauliflower plants are not quite as hardy as cabbage plants, and there is serious risk of loss in winter if the plants are set in the usual way in the fall for cabbage. Last winter they would have wintered outside very well, but we cannot expect to mild a winter again soon. What is needed in the trucking section is more intensive work and the use of glass more than is now done. The smaller truckers around Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, understand this better than the larger truckers, and are using glass more than others. There is nothing that will pay better in your section than plants of cauliflower and frames. One should have about twice as many frames as sashes in order to use the sashes economically. When I was gardening in your section I had 1,000 sashes, and frames for 2,000. In order to use the sashes economically I planted six plants of cauliflower under each sash in November. The seed for these were sown in mid-September. The frames were very heavily manured with old decayed manure. The space between the cauliflowers was filled in with the Tennis Ball lettuce that heads closer than the Big Boston. These were headed and sold during the winter, and by the last of February the cauliflowers were getting up close to the glass. They were then hardened off gradually to the open air, and the sashes removed to the other frames the first of March for spotting out the tomato plants that had been started in the greenhouse. These cauliflowers headed finely in April and May, and sold for fancy prices. The sashes cost \$2.50 and the crops of cauliflower and lettuce sold for more than the sashes cost, and I had them to nurse my tomato plants too.

Now, the cauliflowers will not bring as high a price, because of the Florida competition, but they will still pay well grown in this way, and cauliflowers always do better near the salt water than they do inland. Now I use sashes with two layers of glass, with a dead air space between them, and these sashes, on a well-banked frame, will keep out any frost that we are apt to have, even to zero, and we can grow crops in the winter that cannot be grown in any other way. The cauliflowers will grow under the sashes, and the use of glass will let the gardener get advance that could be made in our trucking section, and finally the use of greenhouses for winter forcing is done so profitably under worse weather conditions in the North.

Plowing Under Crops. From Nottoway County: "Will you please state in your articles in The Times-Dispatch whether anything is lost by delaying to plow under green crops until they become ripe and dry, and what is the best time to do so, but the water. In fact, it is far safer to plow under a growth of anything when ripe and dry than when green. In hot weather, and especially in a sandy soil, the plowing under of a heavy green growth may result in such a fermentation that the soil will be made acid, and unproductive till lime. If I had rice on the land I would not let this mature, but would plow in the early spring, when it is not more than knee high, and will then, in the cool weather, decay before the weather gets hot, while if left to let the straw mature it will be very slow in rotting, and will interfere with the moisture in the soil. When a crop is plowed under in green in cool weather, but it will decay till dead and dry, it will have done all that it can for you, and it does more of the nitrogen-fixing in the latter part of its growth than at any other time. Hence by waiting till it is dead we get all the benefit it could do, and there is still time in most sections to make a corn crop, while the turning under of the ripe clover will not sour the soil as the green might. Cowpeas are usually sown, either for turning under or for hay. If they are to be followed by winter grain, it is far better to save the crop as hay, and not turn them under, for you can get the land in better shape for wheat by disking the stubble first than by turning under a mass of growth. But if the peas are to be turned under, it is safer and better to let them get entirely ripe before turning them. In fact, I would never turn under any mass of green stuff in the heat of summer.

Lawn Grass. From Nottoway again: "Please tell me a good hardy evergreen lawn grass mixture, which will not have to be watered and will keep green in the heat of summer as well as other grasses. No Bermuda. Would a mixture of a remedy for the black spot disease leaves?" There is no grass that will keep green in our section unless liberally watered. Bermuda, which you do not want, is the grass that luxuriates in the summer heat. But it browns in winter of course. A mixture of Perennial Ryegrass, Red Top and Kentucky bluegrass will come as near what you want as any. I would make it five parts Blue grass, two parts Red Top and two parts Perennial Ryegrass. This would sow five bushels of the mixture per acre to get a good thick stand. The best time to sow will be about the first of October. Here I use simply extra clean Blue grass seed with

a very little White clover scattered over after sowing the grass seed. I wrote in a personal letter directions for the black spot in roses, but since writing this I have had the results of some station experiments that showed that for the black spot and for the mildew on roses the best spraying material is formalin. You can get this at any drug store of the 10 per cent solution. It is most useful in a two-gallon watering pot makes it strong enough. Spray with a hand sprayer or atomizer. You can get these made of tin at hardware stores for 50 cents. These hand sprayers are very handy for small work, and I use one in my garden. Of course, the spraying will not restore the spotted leaves nor the mildew ones, but will cause others to come out healthy.

Growing Gladioli. "You said that you would include in your letters the women and the flower garden. Now I come to ask about the gladioli. Two or three years ago I bought some mixed bulbs of gladioli. They were very beautiful, and have increased wonderfully, as I sow the little offsets every year. But now I have no variety, for they seem to have run out into one color entirely. Can you explain how this is and how the commercial growers keep them in variety?" Yes, this is easily explained. The dealers make up the mixtures from varieties of named gladioli, and of course, your first bloom comes in varied colors. But then some of these varieties make more little offsets than others, and some, while making offsets, make those that do not germinate well. Then you go on to increase your bulbs by sowing the little sets, and the kinds that make plenty of good germinating sets, soon predominate, and your mixed collection is no longer mixed, but has run into the dominant color.

The only way to keep a mixture good is to separate each variety to itself, and grow them as though they were named sorts, and then also you can sow seed and get new colors after two seasons' growth. But the best way, and the way I do, is to get the named varieties and keep them separately. I have a large number of varieties of the Gladioli, and I find that some of them make a great many offsets and are easily increased, while others make very few sets, and some that make a good many sets germinate very poorly. Hence you will find that certain of the named varieties are always held at high prices, while others are cheap. Fortunately some of the very best are among those that increase rapidly. The fine Gladioli known as America, is one of these. Niagara also increases rapidly, while the pure yellow Sulphur King increases slowly. Blue Jay, the finest blue Gladioli, increases slowly, while the White Queen hardly makes any offsets that will grow. And these differences will be found running through all the named varieties. The immense Gladioli crops is a rapid increasing variety, and it is well to know the habits of the varieties in getting the bulbs. Why the sets of some varieties will germinate freely, while others do not, I cannot say, but I think it is one of the mysteries of plant life.

Crimson Clover Re-seeding. "I have a piece of crimson clover in my garden, but let it grow on the land under a good stand of young corn coming from this seed. Will this go through and make a winter cover on the land? I rather like the idea of starting the clover in the spring, but I am not sure it will grow in the hot weather, and that, of course, will finish it. It will be interesting, if not necessary to use the land, to let it stand and see what the result is. I have never seen a clover that has been sown in the spring and has not been killed by the summer heat. But, starting the clover in the spring, it will have the same result that would come from spring sowing of the seed. It will bloom in the summer and die.

Basic Slag Meal in a Fertilizer. "Can I use Basic slag meal in a fertilizer, as some call it, in a complete fertilizer mixture?" I have replied a few days ago to a similar question in regard to mixing Basic slag and manure. In making a complete fertilizer mixture or one containing a due percentage of nitrogen, in form of nitrate and organic matter like cotton-seed meal and tankage or dried fish, I would rather use Basic slag in such a mixture would cause some loss of ammonia if the mixture is let stand long enough to absorb moisture. If the mixture is made and used at once, I do not think that there will be much loss, if any, from the time in the Basic slag.

Commercial Fertilizers Essential. The Times-Dispatch has a good deal of care. But you seem to be opposed to the use of fertilizers. How shall we do without them? I do not think that we can do without them. I am showing you that I am opposed to the use of commercial fertilizers. I have opposed the wasteful and injudicious use of them, the entire dependence on these fertilizers, and the fact that they are used by a farmer grows, instead of using them in a more liberal and economic way, too, for the improvement of the soil. I have opposed farmers for using materials that they land does not need, if they farm right. I have stated, and repeat that in all grain farms and cotton farms the farmer who farms aright, and grows plenty of legume forage, and feeds it to his stock, will never need to buy an ounce of ammonia or nitrogen in a fertilizer. I have tried to show that, on our red hills, there is a vast abundance of potash in the soil that can be made available to plants by accumulating organic decay in the soil and an occasional liming, and thus on many soils the good farmer will be narrowed down to the use of plant-food that he must buy, the phosphate acid, and by farming well as I have said, he can buy much more of this for the same money he has been spending for food materials that he does not need, and that can get free in greater abundance than he can afford to buy them. Thousands of farmers will buy low-grade fertilizer and use about 200 pounds of it on an acre, and that 200 pounds gives them but four pounds of ammonia and four pounds of potash, while a good crop of crimson clover on the land would have left there more ammonia or potash, or rather, it would have left a whole ton of an acre of the 2-3-2 would furnish. I advocate the proper and liberal use of the fertilizers that one's land needs, and which we must buy, and at the same time, the soils we must buy the potash, and this is especially true of the black swamp lands, which are particularly deficient in potash. What we need to learn is how to get the potash from the soil, and in the use of fertilizers, a liberal use of what we need, and the abandonment of buying what we do not need. Buy. Used in liberal amount, and of what we need, and used where they will help us build up and maintain the productivity of the soil, fertilizers lead to profit and riches. Used as they are being very largely used in the South, they lead to poor soil and poverty in the farmhouse.

FINAL AGREEMENT NEARLY REACHED

Democrats Make Decisions on Important Points of Tariff Measure.

WILL RESUME WORK TO-DAY

Caucus Votes for Stamp Tax for All Trading in Cotton Futures.

Washington, July 1.—Senate Democrats approached a final agreement on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill in caucus to-day, when they made the following decisions on important contested points:

Mutual life insurance companies exempted from payment of income tax on earnings returned to policy holders in the form of dividends. A stamp tax of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound was agreed to, for all trading in cotton futures, the tax to be refunded where cotton is actually delivered.

An agreement was reached for a vote to-morrow on the Hitchcock amendment, proposing a restrictive tax on tobacco production to prevent monopoly.

The Finance Committee members held another meeting to-night to decide questions referred back from the caucus. The caucus will resume work to-morrow, and it is believed the final paragraphs will be reached before to-morrow night.

The decision to exempt earnings which mutual life insurance companies, later distributed to policy holders, came at the end of a long debate. The caucus, by a vote of 13 to 11, overturned last night the recommendation of the Finance Committee Democrats that such exemption be made. On a reconsideration to-day, asked by Senator Lewis, the caucus reversed the action and voted to uphold the committee.

Senator Overman tried vainly to have the tax on cotton futures cut down from the one-sixth of 1 cent basis proposed by Senator Clark, to one-twentieth of 1 cent.

Senator Hitchcock's fight to secure the adoption of his tobacco tax amendment, which embraced the views set forth some time ago by Attorney-General McReynolds for curbing the growth of the "trust," was carried on until adjournment to-night, and will be renewed to-morrow.

Members of the Finance Committee decided against the amendment which would impose a heavy tax on production above a certain figure.

Senator Hitchcock also will propose to-morrow a companion amendment for a tax on the production of all corporations, to reflect very strongly on the amount of the production of the line of industry, and will attempt to have both amendments made part of the tariff bill.

Lancashire Hopeful. London, July 1.—In discussing the proposed American tariff bill, the British in the current issue, to-day, says:

"If President Wilson succeeds in having passed his new tariff bill, it is certain to have an important effect on the cotton industry at Lancashire. Only this week representatives of a powerful American syndicate arrived in Manchester from Pawtucket, R. I., to arrange, in anticipation of the tariff coming into effect, for sending to America a very large quantity of half-manufactured goods, which they had completed on the other side and placed on the American market. This is supposed to be only the initial step of a big movement.

"Apparently Americans consider the adoption of President Wilson's proposed tariff bill as certain, and the only modification may be a postponement of the schedule affecting cotton goods for a period of six months, to enable American manufacturers to handle the stocks they have on hand.

"It is predicted that Lancashire can look forward with certainty to a period of six years of remarkable prosperity. Trade will rapidly develop with the United States, while the outlook with both India and China is most promising."

MAJOR DEFENDS RICHMOND POLICE

Officers Falsely Accused of Holding Sailors to Claim Rewards for Them as Deserters.

Mayor Ansley yesterday took up the cudgel in defense of the Richmond Police Department, its members having been accused by Lieutenant W. W. Bradley, Jr., of the torpedo flotilla, at Annapolis, Md., of holding up enlisted men of the United States Navy, and holding them without a court order beyond their period of leave, and thereby making them deserters, in order to get the rewards offered by the government.

The following letter was received by the Mayor from Lieutenant Bradley:

"Information is respectfully requested regarding the arrest and detention of two men as set forth below:

"Two men, E. L. Seckwell and O. E. Adams, left the United States steamship Bagley at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on June 8, 1913. Nothing was heard from these men up to June 24, 1913, when a letter was received from N. S. Angle, special police officer, care of L. L. Scherer, G. A. T. D., Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond, Va., stating that he had the two men in question in jail, and that he desired information as to whether or not they were wanted. During the meantime, these two men had been declared deserters, and a reward of \$25 each was offered for their return.

"These men were returned on board on June 27, 1913. Both men make a statement as follows, which would seem to reflect very strongly on the Richmond police, in fact, so strongly that I desire either official acknowledgment or denial of the statement. They state that on June 10, 1913, while in Richmond, Va., with full intentions of returning to their ship, they were arrested for trespassing on the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway; that they were placed in jail on that day and kept there during the time up to their delivery on the Bagley, that is, June 27; that they were never brought to trial or given a hearing for offense for which they were arrested, and that while confined in jail they were not allowed to communicate with their commanding officer.

"That a man could be held in jail for seventeen days for trespassing, without being given a trial before a competent court, and that he should be denied the privilege of communicating with his commanding officer, would seem to indicate that certain people are capitalizing their positions in the police force in order to obtain rewards for delivery. I, therefore, feel compelled to refuse to pay the rewards in question until I have received official denial of the statements set forth above.

"Hoping that I may be furnished with a prompt statement regarding the above mentioned affair, I am,

"Very respectfully yours,

"W. W. BRADLEY, JR.,

"Lieutenant U. S. N., Commander.

"The Mayor, Richmond, Va."

The Mayor's reply was as follows:

"Lieutenant W. W. Bradley, Jr., United States Navy, Annapolis, Md.,

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of June 26 in regard to return of deserters to United States steamship Bagley shows that the persons connected with the arrests, detention and return of the sailors were private railroad policemen, and in no way connected with the Richmond Police Department. However, I laid your letter before the Chief of Police, and he states that no member of the Richmond force had anything to do with the case. I suggest that you address your complaint and strictures upon the conduct of the officers to Mr. L. L. Scherer, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Richmond, Va., and L. H. Kemp, sheriff of Henrico County, Richmond, Va.

"Very respectfully yours,

"GEORGE ANSLEY,

"Mayor."

Officers Re-Elected. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Staunton, Va., July 1.—The annual election of subordinate city officials was held to-day by the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, in joint session General Manager S. D. Holsinger and all others were re-elected, except the health officer, who was not a candidate for re-election. The new health officer is Dr. W. S. Whitmore, who was elected by one majority over Dr. Hunter B. Spencer.

Banks Pay Dividends. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., July 1.—Four banks of Lynchburg to-day paid out semi-annual dividends aggregating \$55,500, two of the younger institutions not being included in the list. The Lynchburg Savings and Trust Bank paid on a 10 per cent basis, the People's and First National 6 per cent, and the Lynchburg National 5 per cent, the aggregate being as follows: First National, \$40,600; Lynchburg National, \$25,000; People's National, \$18,000; Lynchburg Savings and Trust Bank, \$10,000.

FREE! To Want Ad Advertisers



The Times-Dispatch is giving away with every seven-time, cash-with-order classified advertisement a very attractive glass sign with gilded chain. These signs are the neatest, most durable articles of their kind ever produced. They are made in three designs, as illustrated herewith. Your choice of any one of the three.

As we have only a limited number of these signs on hand, you should take advantage of this offer at once. This offer does not apply to telephone orders.

By mail, 10c additional to cover cost of mailing.

Advertising Rates in The Times-Dispatch DAILY

10 words, seven times.....	70c
15 words, seven times.....	\$1.05
20 words, seven times.....	\$1.40
25 words, seven times.....	\$1.75

Above rates are for seven insertions in DAILY paper, and do not include cost for Sunday. The following rates include the cost of one insertion SUNDAY and six DAILY:

10 words, seven times.....	75c
15 words, seven times.....	\$1.12
20 words, seven times.....	\$1.50
25 words, seven times.....	\$1.87

FREE! To Users of the Classified Page

FEDERAL AGENTS LABOR IN ICEBOX

Refrigerating Plant at Post-Office Keeps Rooms at Temperate Heat.

Why should the group of hard-working Federal employees in the post-office building get warm and perspire a lot these anguishing days, when they are breathing the temperate atmosphere of a splendid ventilating system which is fauned into the rooms of the building after passing over numerous cakes of ice in the basement? The answer is, if you ask them, that they should not. They are worst places to work these days than an ice factory, and it's a small ice factory that supplies the cooled air for the Federal employees.

If the men working in the offices of the Federal building wish to blossom in a temperature of seventy-two, or three, or four, while the rest of suffering Richmond is wrestling with an office heat of ninety, all they have to do is to close all windows and doors, open the ventilating drafts to the fullest, and the little old faithful ice plant in the basement of the building will do the rest. It is necessary, however, to first close the office from all outside heat if the modified atmosphere is to have any noticeable effect on the temperature of the room.

"Air Changing Constantly." And closing all windows and doors in these offices does not mean that the fresh air find will necessarily breathe one atom of impure or stale air, as the fans in the refrigerating plant are constantly bringing in warm, fresh air from the street, passing it over the cooling apparatus, chilling it twenty degrees or so, and forcing it into the basement into the upper walls of all the offices in the building. At the same time fans are sucking the used air of the rooms out through ventilators let into the walls of each office near the floor. The air in the Federal building is constantly being purified, old, stale air being drawn out and replaced by fresh, cold blasts forced in by the fans.

Although the refrigerating plant was installed as a feature of the new post-office building, many of the inhabitants of the Federal offices have not yet grasped the situation and realized that they can be practically as cool as they please by keeping the windows closed and opening the ventilators. Several have learned the secret, and are disseminating the good news.

Mays-Coleman. Lynchburg, Va., July 1.—George E. Mays, formerly of this city, and Miss Rosa P. Coleman, of Lynchburg, were married yesterday at the parsonage of the Centenary Methodist Church, the pastor, Rev. R. M. Chandler, officiating.

Hooping Cough or Croup. The Celebrated Effectual Remedy Without Intending Medicine. Roohe's Herbal Embrocation will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUNGO and RHEUMATISM.

W. Edwards & Son, London, England. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards & Son, Portland, Me. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New Haven, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Hartford, Conn. W. Edwards & Son, Providence, R. I. W. Edwards & Son, Worcester, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Springfield, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lowell, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Andover, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Haverhill, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Methuen, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Salem, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Lynn, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, Boston, Mass. W. Edwards & Son, New York, N. Y. W. Edwards & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, Baltimore, Md. W. Edwards & Son, St. Louis, Mo. W. Edwards & Son, Chicago, Ill. W. Edwards & Son, Cincinnati, O. W. Edwards & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. Edwards & Son, New Orleans, La. W. Edwards & Son, San Francisco, Cal. W. Edwards &